

New Shape Hats

Young's Hats

Young Bros'
Latest
Block...

Neckwear

A word tells it,
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Neckwear

Wonderfully

Pretty!

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BETHEL FEMALE COLLEGE.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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Sign of the Big Boot.

which was known as the Sherman law. The support of that measure Senator Sherman made a speech and in the course of that speech he went on to say that we required more than \$42,000,000 new money every year to keep pace with population and industry and he advocated that measure on the ground that it gave to the people more money and yet in his recollections, published only a few months ago, you will find that Senator Sherman there says that he was in favor of the Sherman law simply to prevent free coinage and that he was willing to vote for its repeal the day after it was enacted if he could prevent the substitution of free coinage. There you will find the chief—the chief supporter of the gold standard policy in the United States—supporting a bill because it gave money to the American people and then declaring that he would vote for the repeal the very next day. (Applause.)

Columbus, O., Sept. 1.—The free silver campaign in Ohio attained its highwater mark in Cleveland last night, but the outpouring of people to see and hear the Democratic presidential candidate at the State Capitol to-night was greater in proportion to the size of the city than that in the northern metropolis had been. Mr. Bryan had the State Capitol grounds for his forum, and the memory of the local politicians contains no such demonstration as the one in which he played the star part. Inhabitants say that no political attraction has ever drawn so strongly in Columbus.

A roofed and flag-draped platform faced the eastern front of the Capitol building, and as Mr. Bryan looked down from its height, twenty feet above the street, he saw the steps and terraces packed in solid rows with the gloomy stone wall for the background, while about the other three sides of the stage across the lawn of several acres to the street beyond, stood regiments of which an accurate estimate was an impossibility, and which a careful guess would place at 30,000.

From the Chittenden Hotel half a mile away Mr. Bryan came to the Capitol in a barouche drawn by four white horses, and under the escort of several free silver clubs of Columbus and neighboring towns, entwined by bands and unique campaign devices, in which mammoth silver dollars shared conspicuous places.

A shrill cheer marked his progress along the street, and multiplied in its intensity, announced his arrival at the platform, thereafter beating the air in wave after wave throughout his speech. On account of the size of his audience Mr. Bryan adopted a novel method of speaking, talking to sections of the crowd alternately from each of the four sides of the stage. Even then not more than one-tenth of the people could hear him.

He was introduced by Hon. Allen G. Thurman, son of the "Old Roman" who has been fighting for free silver in Ohio for several years.

Mr. Bryan said: Ladies and Gentlemen: This is the largest audience to which I ever tried to speak. I have had occasion to speak with audiences that filled the houses, but never had occasion to speak to an audience which filled all outdoors. If you vote as you are now shouting I don't see how there can be any question about the triumph of free silver in the State of Ohio.

We have entered upon a campaign which means much to the American people. If our opponents speak truly when they describe what will in their judgment be the effect of free coinage then the success of the Chicago ticket would certainly be a calamity to the country. If, on the other hand, we speak the truth when we describe to you the effects of a gold standard continued, the maintenance of the gold standard until the foreign nations come to our relief is an evil which cannot be contemplated by those who love their country. We have begun an increasing warfare against the gold standard. The Republican party, without declaring the gold standard is a good thing, has declared that the gold standard must be maintained. I call your attention to the fact that no party in the history of this country has ever in a national convention commended the gold standard.

Here Mr. Bryan went from the front of the platform to the side, excusing himself to the audience in front. He continued:

I desire to impress upon your minds the fact that the enemy we are fighting in this campaign is an enemy which has never gone into an open battle. The advocates of gold standard have never dared to submit the standard to the arbitrament of a ballot. Every step that has been taken has been taken by stealth and without the approval of the American people. When silver was demonetized in 1873 the people had not discussed it and persons who were members of Congress and who voted upon the measure testified that they did not understand that the bill demonetized silver. When the crime was discovered and the American people attempted to restore silver to its ancient place by the side of gold, the opponents of free coinage forced the Bland act upon Congress as a compromise, and as soon as the Bland act went into force the enemies of free silver proceeded to repeal the Bland act and left nothing in its place. But the silver sentiment grew until 1890 and in that year the opponents of free coinage, being afraid of the passage of a free coinage bill, secured another com-

mon law. The support of that measure Senator Sherman made a speech and in the course of that speech he went on to say that we required more than \$42,000,000 new money every year to keep pace with population and industry and he advocated that measure on the ground that it gave to the people more money and yet in his recollections, published only a few months ago, you will find that Senator Sherman there says that he was in favor of the Sherman law simply to prevent free coinage and that he was willing to vote for its repeal the day after it was enacted if he could prevent the substitution of free coinage. There you will find the chief—the chief supporter of the gold standard policy in the United States—supporting a bill because it gave money to the American people and then declaring that he would vote for the repeal the very next day. (Applause.)

They secured the repeal of the Sherman law and they pretended that when they got that out of the way they would restore silver to its former place. There were some who said that the trend of the Sherman law was to that end and that we had to clear away the rubbish before we could build up a good system; and there were others who said that if we stood by free coinage we would drive Europe to bimetalism. But those who made this argument have proven that they were not sincere and that their purpose was to deceive the American people. (Applause.)

In this campaign every party in its platform so far, has declared that the principle of bimetalism is better than a gold standard; and yet in spite of these declarations you know there is a body of people in the United States who, under the cover of friendliness to bimetalism, are seeking to fasten a gold standard upon the American people.

Mr. Bryan then went to another part of the platform and said:

Now you will find people who are afraid of a flood of silver. There is nothing that excites more sympathy more than to find a man who never had enough money in his life, who has not enough to pay his debts, and does not know where the money is coming from to buy food for the next week. There are some people who have an idea that free silver unlimited coinage of silver would in some way, they know not how, bring ruin to this country. Did you ever try to figure out just how a foreign man was going to hurt us by bringing in silver here? If not, suppose you examine the situation and see whether you can find any way in which you can be injured by free silver. You say that free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. Then what? Why any person in this country who is a creditor, but could bring that bullion to our mints and have it converted into full legal tender dollars, just like the ones that you use to day. Now, how could you be injured?

Suppose some man should make up his mind to injure the American people under free coinage. How would he do it? Why he would take his silver to our mint, suppose a thousand dollars of it, and have coined into dollars; then he would take these dollars out to hurt the American people with, and how would he do it? He could take that money home, and he would be required to pay the freight on it, and he would lose the cost of coinage and lose the freight both ways, and we could stand it longer than he could. All you say that he would take that silver for gold and take the gold away and leave the silver. Where would he get the gold? Would he get it in the Treasury of the United States? Not under bimetalism, because under bimetalism the Government does not agree to swap, but under bimetalism the Government convert the silver bullion into silver money and gold bullion into gold coin, and make them legal tender for all debts, public and private. But it does not agree to redeem a gold dollar in silver or a silver dollar in gold. (Applause.) So that under bimetalism this country could not exchange its silver at the mint for gold unless the Government was disposed to let him do it. Where would he get the gold? He would have to find somebody with the gold; he could not hurt any body by trading silver for gold until he found somebody who had the gold, and that would let most of the people out of danger. In Illinois last year, in a debate my opponent was very friendly and we called each other brother, and in the course of the speech he turned to me and said: "Mr. Bryan, will you lend me a silver dollar to illustrate my argument? I have not any." When it came my turn, I thought I would try and experiment and said: "Brother, I want to use a gold coin to illustrate my argument. I haven't any. Will you let me have one?" He got red in the face; he did not have any, and then I called the attention of the audience to the fact that I was defending silver, and to the fact that he was not; but he did not let the gold which he had in his pocket, and he had just told them

CREAM OF NEWS.

IF IT IS NEW AND TRUE THIS COLUMN HAS IT

Important Arrest—Gold Bugs Meet—Bryan Coming—Convention Delected—Frein Elktion—Schools Open.

Six Business Houses Destroyed.

Wednesday night six business houses in Elktion were destroyed by fire. Loss about \$20,000; insurance small.

The Date Fixed.

Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 2.—National Committee-man Woodson to-day received a telegram from Mr. Bryan saying he would speak in Louisville the evening of September 14, and at Lexington the following afternoon.

Persons Alive at Paducah.

Dick Dornah, an aged employee of the city, was buried alive Tuesday by the caving in of a gravel pit near Paducah. Three other men were caught but escaped with their lives, being only partially buried.

In a Hopeless Tangle.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Sept. 2.—After being in session six days the Fourth district congressional convention came to the conclusion that it is in a hopeless deadlock and adjourned until Tuesday, September 8 at 11 o'clock.

Get Ready For Books.

The public schools will open next Monday and eight hundred white and five hundred colored children will resume the studies interrupted by the summer vacation. Of course all of the youngsters are looking forward to the time with their usual eagerness and pleasure.

Jack Mason Captured.

Constable T. J. Baynham, of Kentucky, arrested Jack Mason, colored, Tuesday night and the prisoner was turned over to Deputy Goley and lodged in jail. Mason, it will be remembered, shot and dangerously wounded Remond West, col., near Gracey, a few weeks ago.

Bryan in Henderson.

As nearly as can now be told Mr. Bryan will make a stop of one hour in Henderson on the 14th and make a speech, which will be the general point he will come to Hopkinstown. Arrangements will be made to have several hundred members of the Bryan and Bland clubs of this county attend in a body.

News from About Here.

Indianapolis, Aug. 31.—The burden of gossip at Indianapolis is to the effect that there will be another occupant of the comfortable home of ex-President Harrison in this city. At the time of Gen. Harrison's recent marriage the women of the burg rather backed up Mrs. McKee in her opposition to that happening, but that sentiment has veered, and the feeling is all with Mrs. Harrison and his bride.

New Pastor Arrives.

Rev. H. D. Smith, the new pastor of the Christian church, arrived this week from Kansas City, Mo., and will preach his first sermon Sunday. His wife and child will not come until the first of next month. The new pastor comes with the highest endorsements as a minister of ability, and popularity as a pastor. Rev. J. W. Mitchell, the former pastor, will visit his father's family for awhile in Owen county before accepting another charge. He is still in the city.

Didn't Belong to His Lodge.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 1.—The governor refused the following pardons this morning: Thomas Moore, Caldwell, seduction; Albert Carter, manslaughter; Henry Nixon, Simpson, rape; Mott Ayers, Hickman, concealed weapons. R. T. Moore, Christian, gaming; C. H. Bates, Wm. Burton, John Gordon and Gus Lawrence, Campbell, loitering and trespass; Wm. Bishop, Green, petit larceny; A. C. Cokerham, Wolfe, concealed weapons.

The Bitterest Convention.

The Gold Bug Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., held two sessions Wednesday, and after effecting a permanent organization, adjourned until yesterday. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, of New York, was chosen temporary and Senator Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, permanent chairman. The Illinois delegation are urging Senator Palmer to allow his name to be presented for first place and it is quite likely that if the request is granted he will be nominated. Gen. S. B. Buckner has practically no opposition for the second place on the ticket. The names most prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidential nomination are Palmer, Black and Bragg. Forty-one States and three Territories are represented.

BETHEL FEMALE COLLEGE.

Opening of The Fall Session Under The New Management.

The 43rd annual session of Bethel Female College began Wednesday with encouraging prospects for a good school year.

This old and firmly established institution is one of the best of the several excellent schools that have given Hopkinsville the reputation it enjoys as an educational center more fortunately situated than any other city in western Kentucky.

The college is beautifully situated in the southwestern portion of the city, in a large and shady lawn and within a few minutes walk of the business portion of the city. The school opens this fall under the new management and the building itself is newly furnished from the basement to the fourth story. The furniture in the bedrooms is nice and new and everything in cozy and comfortable for young ladies. The new President is Rev. Edmund Harrison, late of Richmond, Va., college, and the various departments will be looked after by the following able and experienced teachers: Edmund Harrison, A. M., Latin, French, Philosophy; Wm. H. Harrison, M. A., Mathematics, German, Physics; Mrs. Dana Slaughter, presiding teacher, History, Logic, Anglo-Saxon; Mrs. Wm. H. Harrison, English Language and Literature; Edmund Harrison, Jr., M. D., Chemistry, Physiology; Miss Louise Downer, Education, Physical Culture; Miss Kate Harrison and Miss Louise Downer, primary department; Miss Kate Callanby, Music, with Miss Kate Harrison as assistant; Mrs. Ellen Debusart Art Department.

Mrs. Edmund Harrison, the lady principal, devotes her entire time and care to the young lady boarders. The discipline of the school is that of some where courtesy and honor is law. The authority is parental rather than official, and aims to develop the character and intellectual growth of the pupils. The literary surroundings are excellent. The Lotus Society meets weekly and is a great interest and profit to the members. The private library of the president and the best newspapers and periodicals will always be accessible to the pupils.

Prof. Harrison, who has been in this community as a stranger, has made a most favorable impression upon the people here. He and his family are taking a cultured, refined and educated home care and their coming has been quite an accession to the social and intellectual life of the city. The college, under Prof. Harrison's management, is sure to be more than ever popular with those having daughters to educate.

ANOTHER STATE FIRE.

Like The Edinburg Prison, The Feeble-Minded Institute and the Smoke Tower.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 1.—The most destructive fire that Frankfort has had in many years occurred this afternoon when the main building of State Feeble-minded Institute was burned to the ground, entailing a loss of nearly \$100,000. The building, which was valued at \$150,000, was totally covered by an insurance of \$65,000 on all the buildings.

The fire originated in the highest tower, the smoke tower, which was used for storing rags, etc., to patch the children's clothing. The city fire department responded promptly but the building is so high up that the water could be thrown only to the second story windows by the water works pressure.

There were no casualties in the smaller towers of the building, but the hose from these could not force the water on the fire which was higher than the towers, and thus the fire department was powerless and had to stand by and see the building burn. All the children, 118 in number, were removed in safety and tonight are comfortably housed in the temporary frame buildings that were erected several years ago when the same institution was burned on the first time.

Special Service at Hotel Latham.

Hotel Latham is now enjoying a most liberal patronage, which is at all times deserved. Mr. W. C. Stark, the manager, is sparing no effort to make the hotel comfortable and the popular hostesses in the South and is succeeding well in his undertaking. On next Sunday a special dinner will be given for the benefit of the traveling men who will make this city a Sunday lay-over and these "awful" dinners will hereafter be given regularly. The citizens are anxious to take advantage of the opportunity to patronize the Latham on these special occasions as the service will be most excellent and they will be well pleased.

With Johnson For Bryan.

Washington, Sept. 1.—F. P. Johnson, special agent of the treasury at St. Louis, is in Washington inspecting the Georgetown customhouse and to transact business with the treasury department. Mr. Johnson has been counted as a bolt Chicago ticket and platform person for some time. He is so prominent and I shall be a "Chicago ticket."

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Tutt's Pills
Cure All
Liver Ills.
Secret of Beauty
is health. The secret of health is
the power to digest and assimilate
a proper quantity of food. This
can never be done when the
liver does not act it's part.
Do you know this?
Tutt's Liver Pills are an absolute
cure for sick headache, dyspepsia,
sour stomach, malaria, constipation,
torpid liver, piles, jaundice, bilious fever, biliousness
and kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

The COAST LINE to MACKINAC

TAKE THE

TO

MACKINAC

DETROIT

PETOSKEY

ON CAGO

2 New Steel Passenger Steamers

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat

Construction—Luxurious Equipment—Fast

Passenger Service—Reliable and Safe.

CONFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY.

Four Times a Week, Service

Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac

PETOSKEY, "THE SOUVENIR,"

AND "DETROIT,"

LOW RATES to Petoskey, Mackinac and

Buttrick, including meals and berths. From

Cleveland, \$18; from Toledo, \$15; from De-

troit, \$12.50.

EVERY EVENING

Between Detroit and Cleveland

Connecting at Cleveland with Earliest Trains

for all points East, South and Southwest and

to Detroit for all points North and West.

Sunday Trains leave, July, August and September only.

EVERY DAY

Cleveland, Put-in-Bay & Toledo

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address

A. & C. DENNETT & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

Feminine Figure.

Giving the height of the Venetian

Venus, five feet five inches, as the

accepted stature for a woman, here

is how you may know whether you

are a perfect specimen of your own

sex by applying other rules laid

down by authorities: For a woman

of five feet five inches, 138 pounds is

the proper weight, and if she be well

formed she can stand another ten

pounds without greatly showing it.

When her arms are extended she

should measure from tip of middle

finger to tip of middle finger, five

feet five inches, exactly her arm

height. The length of her hand

should be just a tenth of that, and

her foot just a seventh. The distance

from the elbow to the middle

finger should be the same as the

distance from the elbow to the middle

finger of the right hand. From the top of

the head to the chin should be just the

length of the foot, and there should

be the same distance between the

chin and the navel. A woman of

this height should measure 24 inches

about the waist and 34 about the

bust is measured from under the

arms, and 43 if over them. The

upper arm should measure 13 inches

and the wrist 8. The calf of the leg

should measure 14 inches and the

thigh 25 and the ankle 8 inches.

—San Francisco Chronicle.

It is curious fact, says a Wash-

ington correspondent, that there are

WILL O' THE WISP.

Gold and the Money Lender—Not Enough

Each to Develop Resources.

Gold in the United States is like a

will-o'-the-wisp—first, our government

has some (though in the market), and

then it seems to have none, and more

must be bought. Some gold man states

that the treasury so far has been able

to meet its obligations in gold. Certainly

it has, but at the expense of the credit

and its taxpayers. To keep on issuing

gold, as has been done during the

last two years, is merely robbing Peter

for Paul. A medium which can be

converted as easily as gold can be cer-

tainly an unstable one to use for our

country. Our reserve is raided whenever

it suits gold holders to do so, as wit-

ness within the last few days Canadian

banks withdrawing large sums of gold

from the treasury and still placing it

in this country. They are not doing

this for fun; there must be, and is, a

profit in it for them to do so. Bankers

of New York city and elsewhere have

had to come to the relief of the United

States reserve, which was again being

raided, with more millions of gold.

This, of course, is done so as not to

scare still greater numbers of our people

over the silver bugaboo. These

raids did not take silver or silver

certificates in exchange for the gold

furnished, but did obtain treasury notes

payable in gold so long as a dollar of

it is left. Where, then, is our present

money, other than gold, equal to or on

par with gold? This country cannot

do business with profit to anyone ex-

cept money lenders so long as its gold

standard does not have a larger circulation

than \$0.61 per capita. Our wealth

per capita exceeds \$1,000. We are one

immense nation of financial buffers,

and we have not enough cash capital

with which to develop this wealth

profitably to all concerned. Hence, we

are always borrowing, always paying

interest and always at the mercy of

Silver. Can a man who owns a farm

or a factory or a stock of goods worth

over \$1,000 successfully develop it upon

a cash capital of about \$27 without pay-

ing most of his profits in tribute to some

one else? This is the condition in which

Uncle Sam finds himself.—Cor. Elmira

Telegraph.

THE CASE AS IT IS.

Why Workmen Favor Silver—Would

Not the Factories A-Go-Go.

If the capitalists of all the world rush

here with their silver and coin it into

American silver dollars, what are they go-

ing to do with those dollars? They will, of

course, invest them in American enter-

prises, build new railroads and start

factories, increasing the demand for

labor.

That is why workmen and business

men will vote for free silver.

That is the way in which a cor-

respondent writes to the New York

World. He puts the case as it is. If

all the silver in the world were to come

to the United States, the United States

would be the richer by the amount of

silver in the world. Opponents of free

silver say that our gold would go for

the world's silver, but they fail to ex-

plain how this would occur. Under

free coinage those who took their silver

to the mints would receive in re-

turn silver dollars. The government

would mint it and stamp it and that is

all; it would not undertake to buy the

GOLD AND SILVER.

India's Bar Case—\$7,100,000

One of the star headlines

gold present and past Indian

coinage will do much to

view of the fact that in 1873

has lost sight of the fact that in

1888, upon the fact that in 1888

this piece of paper and gold

from a gold standard so

the fact that our gold standard

cannot point to a country in

coinage has driven away gold

chief gold producing country

world from 1870 to 1870, the United

States shipped away considerable gold

during that period; but sold Australia

under the single gold standard. So far

as the effect of free coinage is con-

cerned it cannot be cited by the gold

school as the cause of gold exports at

any time or place in history.

The experience of India during over

half a century of free coinage is signif-

icant. From 1873 down to 1893 India

imported \$10,500,000 of gold and ex-

ported only \$2,500,000. Here was a

net gain of gold aggregating \$8,000,000

in 20 years of free coinage. This is

all the more significant because from

1873 to 1893 Europe and the United

States had demonetized silver. Even

during the last 20 years of free coin-

age, India gained \$75,000,000 in gold.

On page 287 of the report of the United

States director of the mint for 1893,

we find the value of the gold coin and

bullion imported into and exported

from India from 1873 to 1893:

Year. Import. Export.

1873-74.....\$1,212,440.....\$1,212,440

1874-75.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1875-76.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1876-77.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1877-78.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1878-79.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1879-80.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1880-81.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1881-82.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1882-83.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1883-84.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1884-85.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1885-86.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1886-87.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1887-88.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1888-89.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1889-90.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1890-91.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1891-92.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1892-93.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1893-94.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1894-95.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1895-96.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1896-97.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1897-98.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1898-99.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1899-00.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1900-01.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1901-02.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1902-03.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1903-04.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1904-05.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1905-06.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1906-07.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1907-08.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1908-09.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1909-10.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1910-11.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1911-12.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1912-13.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1913-14.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1914-15.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1915-16.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1916-17.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1917-18.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

1918-19.....1,212,440.....1,212,440

THE Y. M. C. W.

GREAT

Clearance Sale

continues 'Till Sept. 5.

you have not procured

some of the wonderful

Bargains

we are offering do not let

this opportunity pass.

On many articles the

prices are

Lower

(Continued from First Page.)

that gold was the only good money; but he did not have a dollar of it, and they did not have any of it. Well, now, he would have to find somebody with the gold, and more than that, he would have to find somebody with the gold who was willing to let the gold go. When would the man who sold the gold let the gold go? Why, whenever he thought that silver was better for him than the gold, and not until then.

Well, there is another way that he might do. He might, instead of taking the silver home, instead of giving it to us, instead of trading it for gold, he might trade it to us for property. Whenever we have anything to sell we are looking for a man who has the money to trade for what we have to sell. Instead of being frightened, if he will just let us know when he is coming with his silver to exchange for our products, we will meet him at the depot with a brass band and escort him through the town and show him where the property is that he can buy. Have you ever heard people say that it did not make much difference how much money there is, that you could not get any of it unless you had something to sell? That is a very common argument.

Whenever anybody asks you how you can get any money, no matter how much, unless you have something to sell, you ask him how you can get any money at all, no matter how much you have to sell, until you find somebody who has money with which to buy. Of course, you cannot get any money unless you have something to sell; that is, ordinarily you cannot. If you are in a syndicate and have control of the finances of the Government you may sell credit and get money.

We believe that the opening of our mine will bring into circulation more standard money; to the gold of the world we will add the silver and when gold and silver together measure the price of all the property of the world that price will be higher than it is now and having been restored, it will remain more stable than it is now, and that is why we are in favor of bimetalism.

We want the ratio of 16 to 1 for two reasons. In the first place we believe that the gold standard is being used by hostile legislation and that it can be closed by friendly legislation. (Renewed applause.) We believe that the law can undo what the law has done and that it is not necessary to make any change in the ratio. There is another reason. Have you ever tried to figure out what would be the effect if we changed the ratio according to the plans suggested by our opponents?

Suppose all the world agreed to a ratio of 32 to 1 and suppose they made the change by doubling the size of the silver dollar. Do you know what that would mean? It would mean the recoinage of four billion of silver dollars into the two billion of silver dollars. It would mean first the shrinkage of one-half of all the silver in the world measured in dollars and a shrinkage of one-quarter of all the metallic money of the world. It would mean an increase in the purchasing power of every dollar. It would mean the decrease in the value of property in our billions of dollars and increase the debts of the world billions of dollars more.

We are in favor of a ratio of 16 to 1 not because we produce silver, but because we use both gold and silver and need all the gold and silver to keep the parity between money and property.

As we are opposed to the gold standard because the gold standard means a rising dollar. The rising dollar means falling prices; falling prices mean hard times. The rising dollar tries to make, by raising the value of the dollar, lower prices for the general products of human labor, the price that the legislature station upon a people and drives men into bankruptcy.

Just a word about one phase of this subject. I want to object to the argument putting your affairs in the hands of foreign nations.

Let me read to you something—I am afraid I may offend some advocate of the gold standard, but I am going to read it even at the risk of offending him. Let me read you something and see if you can guess who used the language.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence I conjure you, my friends; and, believe me, my fellow citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of our republican government."

What Anarchist do you suppose wrote that? What man do you suppose, desiring to excite your prejudice against foreigners, used that language? What demagogue appealing to the passions of the people employed those words? These were the words used 100 years ago on the 17th of this month by George Washington.

When we tell you to beware of placing the legislative control of our financial policy in the hands of foreigners, they accuse us of trying to stir up hostility of those who live abroad. They use all sorts of abusive names, and yet, sirs, we have never said in all this campaign, anything more emphatic than the language used by the first President of the United States—the father of his country.

Yet it has been less than two years since the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States employed a London

banker to protect the United States, which the foreigner feared the American Government would do if they would offer to take bonds that they were payable in gold, they were made payable in gold, that they would pay the people of the United States \$16,000,000.

It seems to me to-day that of the 70,000,000 of people, a vast majority are listening for the sound that shall tell them that this nation has declared its financial independence and when the signal is given they will catch up the sound and we will hear no more of this subservient policy that we must wait until other nations tell us what the American people shall do. (Great applause.)

This Takes the Case.

The Frankfurt Capital gives space to a grapevine "special" from Hopkingsville that is not only untrue but ridiculous. It is given below:

"Hopkingsville, Ky., Aug. 29.—The threat of free silver has produced its worst effect. The Western Asylum for the Insane has the foundations laid for two new buildings, and the Legislature has appropriated \$65,000 for these. Arrangements had been made by which the contractors were to take the State's warrants and do the work for the amount appropriated. Now the contractors refuse to do anything, as they fear that in the event of Bryan's election, the warrants would not bring them more than 50 cents on the dollar on the present gold standard price.

And so Superintendent Letcher has to do the best he can with nearly twice as many patients as the asylum buildings can comfortably accommodate. By the exercise of great care the poor afflicted wards of the State are made fairly comfortable, but they cannot be properly treated in such crowded quarters."

The buildings have not been put up because the State has no money to pay the appropriations made some three years ago. Messrs. Forbes & Bro., the contractors, are free silver men and do not believe that a great and powerful government with seventy millions of people and assets fourteen times as great as its liabilities could make any legal tender dollar that would not be worth 100 cents. They have all along declined to take warrants that could not be cashed at full value for the reason that they took the contract on a very close margin and at cash figures. The further statement that the asylum has nearly twice as many patients as it can accommodate is misleading. The building is somewhat crowded but the Superintendent can not be forced to take patients when he has no room for them and consequently he can always limit the number by refusing to accept more than he can provide for. Even in politics it is always best to tell the truth. This the Governor's mouthpiece has neglected to do.

The Courier-Journal Is Right.

In its daily issue of August 10, 1896 the Louisville Courier-Journal lays down the following propositions:

"1. That the demonstration of silver, which has prevailed for some years up to this writing, both in the United States and in Europe, has had the effect of advancing the value of gold about 40 per cent.

"2. That this has been accomplished by depressing the value of all other property to that extent.

"3. That about 40 per cent of the property and producing resources of the people have thus been transferred to a comparatively small class of men whose stock of trade is gold investments.

"4. That in the exact proportion as gold has risen the burden of debt and taxation has increased, and that in proportion as property and labor have declined the capacity of the people to pay their debts and taxes has diminished.

"5. That the silver discount is creating a bonus of more than 30 per cent in favor of the farm productions of India and Asia, which to that extent cheapens the wheat, cotton and various other products of the United States.

"6. That these lamentable conditions have been produced by anti-silver legislation.

"7. That they can be undone and prosperity restored by pro-silver legislation.

"If any newspaper in New York or Boston or Chicago or Philadelphia or St. Louis or Cincinnati or New Orleans can successfully controvert either of these propositions, it will render the public valuable service by doing so at once.

"If they cannot controvert either of these propositions they are obviously conniving at a gigantic fraud and wrong which cannot co-exist with any degree of prosperity."

Final Final Itching Fills.

Symptoms—Molasses, intense itching and tingling, most at night; worse by scratching; followed by intense burning, which if allowed to continue, becomes a severe sore. Swarms of insects, the itching and burning, leads to a severe skin disease, and in some cases to the loss of the hair. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swann's Skin Pills, Philadelphia.

The Chicago Inter Ocean's "sound money" mask gives it quite a Mardi Gras appearance.

—Take Vitalia Liver Pills.

Plumbing

At the head of this department we have placed Mr. George Randle, and for his first assistant have secured one of the

Best Practical Plumbers...

obtainable in the city of Nashville. We buy pipe and pipe fittings, baths,

Gas Fittings, Wash Stands,

etc. in large quantities at cash prices and can afford to make you

Close Figures

Whenever you apply for connection with the water works call and get our figures on the work and we will not only

SAVE YOU MONEY...

but a great deal of subsequent annoyance resulting from inferior material and workmanship. We propose to

Explode the Old Theory

that there is no honor among plumbers. There has been a nice pavement Main Street to our plumbing department Virginia Street.

FORBES &

10th and Main

NGEE

ANGERS

go into by offer our K. hanging at Young's

NGEE ANGERS

NGEE ANGERS

NGEE ANGERS

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NGEE ANGERS

HERE AND THERE

—Buckner & Owsley for Insurance. Miss Bessie Campbell is still critically ill.

—Dr. E. N. Fruit, Dentist, office over City Bank, Hopkinsville, Ky.

—The finest and largest line of toilet soaps at Wallis and at lowest prices.

—Seven-year old pure apple vinegar at Wallis' grocery.

—Wanted to buy or sell bank stock. Ganss & Moran.

—Extra nice second hand buggy at Webb's. Come and see.

Bicycle races at Mercer's Park Friday, Sep. 4. Don't fail to attend. Ladies free.

Born to the wife of Mr. C. S. Coleman, of Bennetts town, a fine boy, Aug. 26.

—Own your own home, the Hopkinsville Building & Loan Association will assist you.

Rev. W. J. Couch, will preach at Ware's Chapel on Sunday next, morning and evening.

A new Republican paper will be started at Paducah from the office of the defunct Standard.

—Now is the time to use shredded wheat if your digestion is bad. Wallis' grocery is the place to get it.

—If you want a fine buggy, C. B. Webb is the man. Will rent or sell buggies. If I can't tell you one you will buy yours.

D. O. Woodruff has been appointed postmaster at Hamby Station, Hopkins county, vice W. A. Hamby resigned.

A Populist congressional convention will be held at Bowling Green, Sept. 19. It ought to espouse John Reed and doubtless will.

Crittenden Springs and return only \$1.50, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 5 and 6. Rate includes back transfer from depot to Springs and return.

Don't fail to take advantage of the cheap rate to Crittenden Springs, Saturday and Sunday, only \$1.50 for round trip. Good returning until Monday.

—For persons desiring to procure homes the Hopkinsville Building & Loan Association offer them.

J. D. Russell, T. W. Lone, President. Treasurer.

—You can find everything in the grocery line at Wallis' as low in price as can be bought anywhere. One price to the monthly paying customer same as the cash customer.

—MONEY TO LOAN—The Hopkinsville Building & Loan Association will loan money on real estate. First mortgage.

J. D. Russell, T. W. Lone, President. Treasurer.

Account of Annual Reorganization of Veterans, the O. V. B. V. will sell tickets to Louisville and return on September 6, 7 and 8 as far as for round trip. Good returning until Sept. 15. Ed. M. Sawason, Agt.

—FINE TAILORING. Have your clothes made, cleaned and repaired by Foyright, the Tailor and Cutter. Recognized by the trade as one of the best up-to-date cutters in the profession. Suits made from \$20 to \$60. Pants from \$5.00 to \$15. Bridge street, opposite New Era office.

The September Century abounds in articles of timely interest, and in an unusual variety of fiction. No serial story of the present time is attracting so much attention as Mrs. Humphrey Ward's "Sir George Trevelyan."

Mr. Howell's "An Open Eyed Conspiracy" is continued; and Mrs. Quells E. Barr contributes the first part of a novelette, "Prisoners of Opulence," which deals with life in the islands, and is strikingly illustrated by Louis Loh.

—A timely interest in Arizona, as account of his hard experience in the Gold Fields of Guisana, illustrated by photographs, some of which show the manner of carrying on the diggings both in the Barima region, of the disputed territory, in the Potari river district to the west.

—The "Bicycle Crack" is discussed by Isaac B. Potter, Chief of the New York Division of the Bureau of American Wheelmen; and the editorial department, it been left to several leading

If the bolton those in this club bolt their own for McKinley, Mr. Bradley lead.

Victoria Le Bell fell from a balloon on an elevation of the country, dashed to death, fatal balloon accidents country within the last.

With characteristic naïveté, Elvira Spaulding will answer a female correspondent's question in the "City Herald," "What is a single person's duty?"

—WINTERSMITH'S—To cure colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs. It is a sure cure for all these ailments, and is a valuable remedy for all who are afflicted with them.

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PERSONAL HISTORY.

—Mr. Virgil Richards has returned from a business trip to Chicago.

Miss Georgia Williamson has returned from a visit to Dawson.

Miss Carrie Bailey, of Pembroke, is visiting Mrs. W. T. Williamson.

Mrs. J. F. Wells has returned from a visit to relatives in Greenville.

Mr. John M. Wick has accepted a position as salesman for N. L. McKee.

Mr. W. L. Bamberger has returned from a lengthy visit to New York City.

Mr. Henry M. Frankel is in the East buying goods. He will make large purchases before his return.

Mrs. W. S. Davidson and two little daughters have returned from a two months' visit to relatives in Iowa.

Mr. A. Fruit and daughter, Miss Annie, who spent the summer in the city, left for Russellville Tuesday.

Dr. R. W. Gaines, Mr. Moses L. Elb and E. M. Black left for Indianapolis Tuesday to attend the Bolivar convention.

Miss Sadie Hester has returned from a visit to friends near Gracely. She was accompanied home by Miss Ethel Wadlington.

Mrs. G. B. Harrison, of Covington, Tenn., and Mrs. W. L. Fowler and Miss Nanette Harrison, of Clarksville, are visiting at Mr. O. D. Thompson's.

Mr. O. E. Layne has accepted a position as salesman for Sam Franklin. Mr. Layne is thoroughly posted in the dry goods business, and is one of the most popular knights of the yard stick that ever catered to a customer in the city.

Miss Sallie Rust left yesterday for Clinton, Ky., to accept a position in the faculty of Clinton College. Miss Rust is one of our brightest and most popular young ladies in Hopkinsville and has a host of friends who regret her departure. She does not expect to return home for ten months.

—The Ladies'—The pleasant gift and perfect safety of which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

Notice to Creditors.—The creditors of L. D. Watson, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims against the estate of said deceased, in the probate court, properly proved, on or before Sept. 20, 1896.

T. L. GRABER, Adm'r. Casey, Ky., Sept. 3, 1896.

The September Ladies' Home Journal in a copy giving a dainty suggestion of early autumn—opens with an interestingly chatty paper, "The Personal Side of Dickens," in which Stephen Fels, writes of the famous author at home and as a host.

A new study of the novelist by Alice Barber Stephens illustrates and well supplements the article. A feature of much interest is the last letter written by the late Harriet Beecher Stowe, reproduced in fac-simile.

The score of admirable articles in the September Journal is very materially enhanced by the large number of excellent illustrations, making the number one of the best ever issued. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, at the dollar per year, ten cents per copy.

For Sale.—Thorough bred Cotswold lambs from imported sire.

J. F. GARNETT.—The late Dr. P. P. Thomas' double strength digester, known as VITALIA, of the importance of digester, for sale at Hartwick's and Elgin's.

Seavenger.—J. T. Hall, city scavenger, can be reached by telephone at any time. Call No. 32.

General Horace Porter's personal recollections of General Grant, which The Century will publish beginning in November, are to be called "Campaigning with Grant." General Porter will be the general Grant at Chattanooga; he soon became attached to his staff, and was with him constantly from that time until the close of General Grant's first term as President, during which he was Grant's private secretary. At his first meeting with General Grant, General Porter was struck by the distinction with the genius and power of the great commander, and he made a practice of jotting down impressions of the important events that were crystallizing into history, with full notes of his conversation with the chief.

The result is a series of graphic pictures, which will give the reader a close and intimate view of the great general.

Hanbury and Young John.

Judge J. T. Hanbury and Young John Feland met in joint debate on the money question at the Chalybeate Springs Monday night and two people were on hand to hear the discussion.

Judge Hanbury, the Democratic champion, used up Young John badly, according to the reports of those who heard them. He had an array of facts, figures and unanswerable arguments that knocked all of the wind out of Mr. Feland's characteristic speech, and the crowd was left with a full head of steam.

Similar discussions, if Mr. Feland be kept in the ring for a few rounds.

—The British New York Times quotes daily from the Bible the words: "A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight." This is supposed to have some reference to the money question, and it may be intended for Wall street readers, who are too busily engaged calculating each other to search the Bible for wisdom. Now, if the Times continues its researches, it will find that "Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named in the name of the sons of Heth 400 shekels of silver, current money with the merchant." So that as far back as the days of Abraham, silver was current money with the merchant. The Hebrews look care that no congress should demote it—Philadelphia Item.

Money is Sober.—As Mr. Thurston said in 1893: "In popular parlance 'money is sober,'"

Society would be a charming thing were only interested in one another.

Vermont has gone Republican by an increased majority and Maine will do the same on the 14th. The States are in the golden tail that is trying to wag the silver dog and nobody is paying any attention to what they do or how they do it. Alabama 50,000 and Tennessee 27,000 have already shown the temper of the South and Arkansas will for the purposes—Mississippi State next week. Courage, Democrats, and don't get rattled.

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RACED RACKET.

Prices That Have Lost Their Bottom

Tin Buckets, 1 quart 4c
Tin Buckets, 2 quart 5c
Tin Buckets, 3 quart 6c
Tin Buckets, 1 gallon 8c
Tin Buckets, 1 1/2 gallon 12c
Tin Buckets, 2 gallon 14c
Tin Buckets, 3 gallon 18c
Tin Buckets, 4 gallon 22c
Tin Buckets, 5 gallon 25c
Tin Buckets, 6 gallon 28c
Tin Buckets, 7 gallon 32c
Tin Buckets, 8 gallon 35c
Tin Buckets, 9 gallon 38c
Tin Buckets, 10 gallon 42c
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